EMANCIPATION WITH COMPENSATION.

We have received from the Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana, the following communication, in which he animadverts on some brief observations offered by us on Tuesday last, under the head of "Compensated Emancipation," with special reference to the failure of the late Congress to pass any practical measure for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the President.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10, 1863.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: The leading editorial in your paper of this date, under the head of "Compensated Emancipation" commenting upon an opicin expresse: by the Masseu i Democrat that "but for the opposition of the Dom cratic and Union mem-bers the Masseuri emancipation bill would have been me law," does great injustice to the ingenuous purposes of the Administration party in the late House of Representatives, who twice recorded their opinions in favor of the measure during the late sersion, in the case of Missouri, having at a former session distinc ly endorsed the same p ley of the P es dent on a broader scale. The best evidence of the purposes and intentions of a party is its recorded votes, and the National Intelligencer is so little in the habit of imputing an ambidexterous policy to any party, specially when engaged in a Sysiphan labor, that I marvel much at

the tener and temper of your article.

To justify your corclusion that "the policy of the Premdent, proposing to aid my State in the work of emarcine the proposing to aid my State in the work of emarcine the proposition of pation by appropriating money for the purpose of purchasing slaves, had but very few zestous friends in e ther House of Congress in any party," and ease cally to effect the stigms of insidentity upon the Republicans in their open support of the measure, you cit a report of conversation held by "reversal leading Republicans" with a member from Missouri " exceedin ly opposed to the passage of the bill," that he need give homself no a valety on the subject, as it was not intended to consummate the p liey. This is legossip, by your own showing, comes to you filtered through two or three irresponsible media, and is hardly an hencic enough to furnish ground for disputing the Republican

That the Democratic and soi disant Union party have found so willing and able an advocate as the National Inteligencer for their factions of position to the only healing measure that God has vouchsated us for relief from the the day of calamity and remote, bold them to a strict account, is most fortunate for the se parties and most disinterested on your part. It affords me the highest pleasure to record the patients forecast and firmless of the very few names who, having hereto'ore ac'ed with this conglomerate Democratico-Union party, had the fearlessness and the wisdom to sustain the Pre ident in this most anxious effort of a Christian ruler to make us one people and to stay the ravages of war.

A brief reference to the record shall close this hasty and

My resolution of the last ression raising the select commit ee to c-ray out the President's policy received the al most undivided support of the Republicans. The committee, finding they could not then make the measure practical, owing to the coldness of the Border S ares, determined at least to make it demonstrative; so that in the day of ter for and if vengen co we might stand justified at the bar of Chr stendom and before the view of the Eternal. Ac corologly, in the preparation of our report, we carefully abstained from bringing a bill of indictment against the Border States, and even from reminding them in any un-friendly spirit of the tatal heresies of "non-coercion." "n utrally." &c. which lave so complicated a d aggra-vated this civil war. We addressed no appeal to them calculated to startle their S ate pride, or to wound their bonor or their sens billy. Not wishing for a moment to para', ze the military arm of the coverament, we waived this clive branch, not as a token to the rebellious States. but as an invitation to the Border States, then a d now the arbiters of our destiny, if we are to escape a military govote of the Republican party alone ten thousand copies of this report were ordered to be sublished. Of course, the c munitiee d d not strive to force the measures

of the acc mpanying bill upon an unwilling people.

Events transpiring in the receased cided the committee at the late session against the tender of any general bill. An illuminated conscience bad been shown to Missouri, and perhaps the e was tope in Mary'and, which were our two most important theatres The Missourt bill was, therefore, arly presented by her historic member, Mr. NOELL, ceasor in this labor of her young statesman now in the field. Under the auspices of the select committee the bil soon passed the House for ten millions compensa-tion and rap d emancipation. It was smended in the enate so as to embrace also the feature of gradual emancipation, with increased compensation for immed ate emanbut, unfortunately, the Senate struck out the clause (by medverience, it is presumed) requiring the onds to be paid out of a future appropriation The authorized any one member, on its return to the House, to send it to the Committee of the Whole, which, it is well known to you, is the grave of any disputed measure. We were not at liberty even to move a non-concurrence with the Senate's amoudment and a committee of conference, which, but for the Senste's amendment last named, we could have done, and kept it under the control of a majoits re-commitment to the select committee, and then to report a new bill, (without the principle of affin ty to a Committee of the Whole,) which I instactly did. The only hour allowed for consideration of committee reports was fillibustered away by the combination of De-mocrats and Union men, and the "morning hour" of the second day never arrived, although I watched for it anxiously each day thereafter for three weeks, sometimes until midnight. At length (to place responsibility where it belonged, unless you have succeeded in shifting it) I moved a suspension of the rules, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, I knew was hopeless, as it proved. I have not access to that vote where I am now writing, but I believe not half a dozen Republicans voted against it.

The story of the Missouri bill (a ter it was returned from the Senate) is the story of the Maryland bill. It was fi.libustered out of Congress.

There propositions may never be renewed. The golden opportunity has first, and in the day of reckoning, when Maryland and Missouri shall be incontract to the contract of the Maryland and Missouri shall be loquiring what manner of spirits the revil genti were, they will find that they never istered at Republican altare. Very respectfully, yours,

ALBERT S. WHITE.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATES.

As relating to the subject above treated by Mr. WHITE, we subjain a correct report of the interview had between President LINCOLN and the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States on the 10th of last March, a few days after his special message had been communicated to Congress recommending the adoption of a resolution pledging the United States to co-operate with any State desiring to "initiate" the emancipation of its slaves. In this interview the PRESIDENT stated to the parties most intimately concerned the motives by which he had been actuated in making that recommendation.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION. "DEAR FIR: I called, at the request of the President. to ask you to come to the White blouse to-morrow morn-

ing, at n ne o'clock, and bring such of your co leagues as WASHINGTON, MARCH 10, 1869 Yesterday on my return from church I found Mr. Postmaster General BLAIR in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communicated the President's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the Delegations of Kentucky, Missouri. Maryland, Vir-ginia, and Delaware, in explanation of his message of the 6th instant.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed bour, and after some little delay were admitted to an audience. Mr. Lesry and my elf were the only members from Maryland present, and, I think, were the only m-mbers of the delegation at that time in the city. I know that Mr. Pearce, or the Se ate, and Measrs Webster and Calvert, or the House, were absent.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the Pre-

sident said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some convertation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion of the message, and he theref re in ferred that the import of the message had been misunder-

st od, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represent d; and he hid resolved he would talk with us, and d sabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion.

The President then disclaimed as y intent to injure the interests or wound the cough lities of the Slave States. On the contrary, his perp as was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible wasting and tedious war; that immediae armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war inste : that the se armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with s aves in the States we represented, and in other States as they served; that slaves would come to the eempe, and continual in itation was kept up; that he was constantly anneyed by conflicting and antag nistic complaints; on the one side a certain class complained i the slave was not protected by the army and encouraged to leave his home; and in the army persons were frequent-

ly found who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand, slaveholders complained that their rights were interested with, their slaves induced to abscend and protected within the lines. These comp aints were numerous, loud and d-ep; and were a serious annoyance to him and embar a uning to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hos ile to the Government in the States we represented; strength sed the hopes of the Conf dera es that at some day the Border States would unite with them, and thus ted to forder States would unite with the following the war: and he was of opinion that if this reso'uion should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our
ion should be adopted by Congress and these hopes would be States, these causes of irritation and those hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union arms; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarly and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the S a es, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this Government any right to coerce them for that pur-pose; that such was no part of his pur ose in making this positi n, and he wished it to be so clearly unders nod; that he did not expect us then to be prepared to give him an answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then ake such course as we feit our duty and the interests o

our constituents r qu red of us.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, said that in his State slaver; was not considered a perman-nt institution; that natural causes were then in operation which would, at no distant day, extinguish it, and he did not think that this proposi-tion was necessary for that State; and, besides that he and his friends feit sol citius as to t'e meserge on accoun of the d if rent constructions which the res lution and mes sage had received. The New York Tribune was for i and understood it to mean that we must accept gradus eman ipation according to the plan suggested, or get some

The Passident replied, he must not be expected to quarret with the New York Tribune b-fore the right time came; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emancipation in Missours, he said that what had been observed by Mr Norll was bably true, but the operation of these natural cause had not prevented the irritating contact to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some time range here-if alongside of them, which in his judgment the p assge of this resolution by Congress and its acceptance by Missouri would accom-

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, asked what would be the off-ct of the refusal of the States to accept this proposal d desired to know if the President looked to any policy eyond the acceptance or rejection of his ec eme.

he action of the States on this particular subject. He

should lament their refusal to accept it, but he had no deigns beyond their refusal of it.
Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, inquired if the President

th-ught there was any power except in the States them selves to carry out his scheme of emancipation. The PRESIDENT replied he thought there was not, and according to the structure of our Government, there could He then went off into a course of remark no qualifying the foregoing declaration nor material to be re-peated to a just understanding of his meaning.

Mr. CRISFIELD said he dd not think the people of

Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent in titut on; and he did not know that they wou'd be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the lose, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emanc pation, ei her by the direct action of the Government or by indirection, as through the emanc pation of the slaves of this District, or the confication of Southern property as now threatened; and he though: before they you'd consent to consider this proposition they would re-

quire t be informed on these points.

The PRESIDENT replied that, "unless be was expel'ed by the act of G d or the Con'ederate armies, he should ccupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland bad nothing to fear, either for her ensibilities or her interests on the points referred to."

Mr. CRISFIELD imm-diately added: "Mr. President, what you now say could be heard by the prople of Marylant they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear without it they would be in

cimd to do. The PRESIDENT. "That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quar-rel before the proper time;" and, again intimating at he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley fac-tion" was impending, he said " be did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, ner at all if it could b

Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, then asked him respect-

ing the constitutional ty of his scheme.

The PRESIDENT replied: "As you may suppose, I have considered that; and the proposition now submitted does not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposes simply to co-opeats with any State by giving such State pecuniary aid; and he thought that the resolution, as proposed by h m, would be considered rather as the expression of a sentiment than as involving any constitutions

question."
Mr. HALL, of Missouri, thought that if this proposi ion was adopted at all, it should be by the votes of the Free States, and come as a proposition from them to the Save States, offering them an inducement to put saide this subet of discord; that it ought not to be expected that men bors representing slaveholding constituences should de-care at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery.

objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every genman must do as he thought best; that he did not know ow his scheme was received by the members from the it kind y; but for the most part they were as reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And in reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion in favor of slavery, the President said he did not pretend to disguire his anti-s'avery feeling; that he thought it was wrong and should continue to think so; but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, tho, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to de its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognise rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect these rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property in man can exist, and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to

give it up.

Here the interview, so far as this subject is concerned, terminated by Mr. CRITTENDEN assuring the President that, whatever might be our final action, we all thought him a lely moved by a high patro ism and sincere devotion to the happiness and glory of his country; and with that c nviction we should consider respectfully the important

A ter come conversation on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper. J. W. CRISFIELD. wrote out this paper.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Cristiel I, and we certify that the sub stance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

R MALLORY, H. GRIDER, J J. CRITTENDEN WM A HALL, C. L. L. LEARY, JOHN W. NOELL.

MARCH 10, 1862.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 9 .- A special despatch to the Cin sinnati Gazette from Franklin (Tenp) says that a large force of infantry, artiflery, and cavalry moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Spring Hill. If they stand a heavy engagement must ensue. Coburn's disaster at

Thompson's station is to be retrieved. Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all of those whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connexions are such that they cannot give the assurance of loyalty, to hold themselves in readiness to go

south of our lines within ten days. Major General Cox, now of the army of Kanawha, will n a few days be superseded by Major General Wright, of the Department of the (th'o.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 10 .- A despatch from Nashville says that a division of cava'ry attacked Russ li's rebel cavalry at Unionville, ten miles southeast of Musfecesboro. on Saturday, the 7th instant. They captured twenty-one wagons, twenty-five tents, eighty five mules, five horses, and all the camp equipage, together with two cap ains, three lieutenants, and fifty-three privates. Two of our men were slightly wounded. The rebels lost fifty killed and eighty wounded, all by sabre strokes. The Seventh Penns lyania and Fourth Michigan did the work. Toe despatch adds: " Look out for stirring despatches from this quarter within three days, it the rebels stand their

NASHVILLE, MARCH 10 .- Van Dorn's force, which re treated south, are reported across Du k river, at Columbia. A cavalry force of Federals this side of Duck river. No rebels are between Franklin and Columbia. All is quiet rebels are between Franklin and Columbia. All is quiet to it when it was first proposed, as was now. The oath at Murfreesboro. There is a heavy rain. The river is at this time the subject of controversy was the same as that prescribed by the Constitution, in its object, characteristic was first proposed, as was now. The oath and had acted in a disgraceful manner, and had made himmority report without the assent of the majority.

Mr. DAWES, of the committee, had not seen the minority report without the assent of the majority.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. THOS. A. HEND-RICKS. Senator elect of Indiana, appeared and took the

usual oath. The oath was also administered to Mr. WM. SPRAGUE Senator elect of Rhode Island.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution, by unanimous consent, authorizing the President pro tem. to appoint the

standing and select committees of the Senate. Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend to allow the comm tees to remain as in the last session, the President pro tem being authorized to fill vacancies.

Ou the vote upon the amendment, Mr. ANTHONY asked the year and nays-resulting, year 14, nays 22.

The resolution was then adopted. The Senate went into Executive ression, and subse-

quently adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863. The PRESIDENT pro tem. acnounced the Standing

Committees for the session. The following is a list of Foreign Relations - Mesers. Sumner, (chairman,) Fos ter. Dochttle, Davis, Johnson, Bsyard, and Harris.

Finance.— Mesers. Fessenden, (chairmen,) Collamer
Sherman, Howe, Cowan, McDougall, and Hieas.

Commerce. - Messrs. Chaudler, (chairman,) Morrill, Wil-MI tary Affairs and the Militia .- Mesers. Wilson, of

Mes-achusetts, (chrirman,) Lane, of Indians, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, and Bowden. Naval Affairs.—Messes. Hale. (chairman,) Grimes, Shermsn, McDougail, Johnson, Kamsey, and Sprague.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull. (chairman,) Foster, Ten

Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, and Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mesers. Collamer, (chairman.) Dx n, Trumbull, Johnson, Ramsey, Bowden, and

Buck lew.
Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, (chairman,) Clark, Pomer.y, Carille, Hardin , Ramsey, and Hend icks. Private Lana Claims .- Mesers. Harris, (chairman, Sumner, Morrill, Howard, and Bayard.

Indian Affairs — Mes re. Doel tile, (chairman,) Wilkinson, Lune, of Kausas, Harlan, Nesmith, Davis, and Wilson, of Misseuri. Pensions -Mesers. Foster. (chairman,) Lana, of Indiane, Howe, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Buckalew, and Bow

Revolutionary Claims - Mesers. Wilkinson, (chairman,) Chaudier, Lane, of Kanas, Nesmith, and Wright.

Caims — Messrs. Clark, (chairman.) Howe, Pomeroy
An honoricks. District of Columbia - Messre. Grimes, (chairman, Dixon, Morrill, Wed., Anthony, Richardson, and Wright.

Patents and the Patent Office .- Messes. Cowap. (chair man,) Sumner, Harris, Saulsoury, and Carlie.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Meas's Foot, (chairman,) Anthony, Chandler, Saulsbury, and Wilson, of Ma-

On Territories.—Messrs. Wade (chairman,) Wilkinson, Hale, Lane, of Kansas, Cartile, Wilson, of Missouri, and To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate - vessus. D.x. (chairman,) Clark, and Harding. Engrossed Buts - Messus. Lane, of Ind.ana, (chairman,)

Summer, and Harding. JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Printing .- Messre. Authory, (chairman,) Harlan, and Powell. On Enrol ed Bills .- Messrs. Howe, (chairman,) Cowan,

and Saulsbury.

On the Library.—Measts. Collamer (chairman) and Fes-Mr. BAYARD took the oath to support the Constitution

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, prescribing that the new rath prescribed

f the United States, now entering upon a new term.

ed lest July, sha'l be taken and subscribed by members of the body in open Secate.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER said if there was any particular reason

for this he would concur; but if not, they had better proceed with its consideration. He, however, saw no neces sity for protracted discussion. Mr SAULSBURY urged that no mjury could result by postponing the consideration of the resolution as he had

rugge ted. Mr. SUMNER replied the statute required every officer, civil, military, and naval, to take the oath before entering

upon the duties of effice.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied the oath could not now app'y, because Senators had already entered upon the duties of their office. Therefore it was utterly impossible to administer it before doing so, the Senate having already entered upon and transacted business pertaining to the pre-Mr. BAYARD did not rise formally to oppose the reso-

lution, but suggested important questions were involved, as well as the constitutional power to interfere with the qualifications of either branch of Congress. Mr. SUMNER did not desire to press the resolution, but as the Secate had at present little to do he thought they might as well consider it; the subject, in addition, being

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said the law prescribing the oath is flagitiously unconstitutional. It simply propo test eath. If they had a right to administer it in one ter, they had a right to admini ter it in another. The maority of the Senate had a great aversion to "Copperhead" Democrats. Suppose, in three or four years, these "Cop-perheads" should obtain possession of the Government, including the Executive and legislative branches, and come up with their test oath to sustain their particular school of politics, were gentlemen ready to admit that they had the constitutional power to administer such an eath? Yet they would have as much power to impose their form of eath to promote their party ends as the last Congress had to pass the law. He t.u.t d he could take this eath with as clear a conscience as any man; but he held Congress has no power to pass a law imposing such an oath. He argued it would be setting a most michievous precedent, and would act like a double edged sword.

Mr. HARRIS and this debate was unprofitable, and moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked if the Senate was going to

repeal a law of Congress, the question had better ed at once.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that they could not rettle it

to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought they could:

Mr. SUMNER was sorry the Senator from New York

Mr. HARR S replied he proposed to do no such thing.
Mr. GRIMES, of Iows, thought they could go into Ex-

ecutive section and ever the nominations to the appropriate committees. This would expedite business. They could then open the doors and resume the discussion.

Mr. SUMNER would not interpose an objection to that. Mr. SOMEER would not interpose an objection to the He repeated there was a statute requiring the oath to be taken. The question was whether they would obey it or not. To go into Executive session, and thus dispose of the matter before taking the oath, would be to disregard the

law of Cengress.

Mr GRIMES did not look upon the subject in that

The Senate went into Executive session, and, after rehaining some time therein, the doors were opened, when-Mr. DAVIS resumed his remarks, contending, as the constitution prescribes the qualifications of members, these qualifica ions of members cannot be interfered with or amended by law. By what authority, then, could the Senstor from Massachusetts prescribe a condition on which a Senstor shall continue in his seat? Suppose a Senstor should refuse to take the new oath, would this body expel him? If so, f.r what? He has been guilty of no "disordoily conduc." which comes within the constitutional clause which authorizes e ther House to expel a member.

He could not be expelled, excepting in accordance with a flagitious, arbitrary, and tyrangical rule. Mr. SUMNER said this subject involved the great ques-tion of obed ence to the laws. How could we expect— Mr. SAULSBURY, interrupting, inquired whether if

this onth was a necessary prehim nary to entering upon the duties of effice, how could it be discussed Mr. SUMNER replied the Sens or had interrupt d him in the very first sentence. If the Senator would have the kindness to listen, he would find an answer. We should, be said, set an example of ob dience to law; for if we thrust the law aside, would not the other House follow the example? How could we expect other departments to obey the law, if we neglect it? The statute says that bereatt revery person elected or appointed to any office of honor or emclument, either c vil, m livary, or naval, or in any department of the public serves, excepting the the du ice of his office, and entitled to any salary or peration, take and subscribe the following onth or affirmathe reco ds of Congres, or the Department to which it appertains. He denied the soundness of the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky, that the new onth was unconstitutional, and that it imposed a test (ath; nor did it impose an additional qualification. The oath now adminstered was not in form in the text of the Consitution. It was found in a supplemental act. Objection was made

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was not the tribunal to which to sppeal. We have nothing to do but comply with the law. You talk about se ting at defiance a law which Congress has passed.
Mr. DAVIS. It is no law.

Mr. TRUMBULL Was the Senator going to pass here upon the constitutionality of the law? We might here say that the Senator from Kentucky shall not speak more than four-fifths of the time; and the Senator would have to abide by it. All the Federal Judges had taken an oath in addition to that to support the Constitution. The Senator, he presumed, had been a member of the Legisla ture of Kentucky, and taken an oath not only to support the Constitution of the United States, but the Constitution of Kentucky. How could be do that?
Mr DAVIS replied the Constitution of Kentucky re

mr. TRUMBULL asked him bow he could do so, cording to the principles be had announced in this debate? We have a law which requires a certain cath to be administered, and it was the duly of the Presiding Officer to ad-minister it to any one who would take it.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. (Mr. FOOT) said he was prepared to take the oath, and requested Mr. FOSTER to administer it, which he did. It is as follows:

"I rolemnly swear (or affirm) I have never voluntarily corne arms against the United States-since I have been a cut-tanthereof; that I have voluntarily given so aid, countenance, z in thereof; that I have voluntarily given so aid, countenance, coursel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have no their song their accepted, nor attempted to exercite the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretented authority in hestility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretented Government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or iffirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and dom stic; that I will be articus faith and all egiance to the same; that I take this obligation feely, without any mental eservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So halp me God." the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The PRESIDENT pro tem. then directed to be called the names of S nators elected and re-elected since the passage of the law, namely, on the second day of July, 1862. It was then administered to the following named Sens tors: Me sre. Bowden, Buckalew, Morgan, Sprague Wright, Merrill, Wade, Sumner, Dixon, Hicks, Candle

Mr. JOHNSON explained, according to his interpretation of the Constitution, a Senator was not a civil officer and therefore did not fall within the limits of the statute and, besides, the act was retrospective in its operation. He however, had not the slightest objection to take the oath

It was accordingly administered.

Mr. HENDRICKS, adopting the explanation of the Senator from Maryland, also subscribed to it.

Messrs Doolittle and BAYARD (re-elected since the assage of the law) were ab ent from the chamber; an Mesers. RAMSEY and CONNESS have not yet reache

Washington
Massre. SUMNER and JOHNSON had a short colloquy bout their respective views. Mr. SUMNER withdrew his resolution, its purpose hav ing been accomplished And then the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863. Mr DOOLISTLE, of Wisconsin, took the oath of loy-alty, as prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and sub-scribed his name to the same, as those had done who took

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, au thorizing the printing of ten thousand copies of the me chanical part of the Patent Office report, for the use of the Senate. He also reported, from the same committee a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the printing of four thousand copies of the acts and resolutions passe at the third session of the Tairty-seventh Congress, for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive ression, and after a short time spent therein, at one o'clock it adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868. Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode I-land, offered a resolution that the twenty-fourth rule of the Senate be amended by adding the following: "A Committee on Manufactures, nsisting of five members.'

Mr. ANTHONY remarked that the Committee on Agriculture was recently restored, on motion of the Senato from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN.) and be (Mr. ANTHONY) desired to restore the Committee on Manufactures. Both of these committees were dropped in 1857. As it seems there would be a reorganization of the standing commit tees next s-ssion, he would not ask that the members of the Committee on Manufactures be appointed before that time; but now merely wished to add it to the other com-

The resolution was laid over under the rules, and the Senate went into Executive session.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863. The resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, looking to the appoint ment of a Committee on Manufactures, was taken from the table.

Resolved. hat the Secretary of War be and he is hereby irected to 1 y before the Senate the Lite report of General losecrans of the bat les of Murfresboro, with the reports and documents which accompany it.

Mr. SUMNER said he should not object to the resolution but merely make a suggestion, that the Senate was here simply for Executive business, and not for legislation. He would ask the question whether it would be expedient to pass resolutions of this kind, the passage of which might open the door for other legislative business.

Mr. Dixon replied that it was his recollection that resolutions of this kind had been passed; he thought it but

justice to the efficers and men engaged in those battles to pass the resolution. Adopted.

pass the resolution. Adopted.

Mr. Davis submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requised to furnish the Seasts, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, with a statement of the aggregate number, in each State and Territor; a dishe District of Columbia, of all officers and employés in the civil service of the United States, who are subject to be removed by the President, and all who a samplet to be removed by any other officer, naming the officer having the power of removal; also the sagregase amount of all pay, sala ics, perquisites, or other compensation received by all such officers and employes in each of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, in the aggregate. the aggregate.

The resolution was laid over. Mr ANTHONY moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution for the appointment of a Committee or nutactures was rejected The vote was reconsidered and the resolution ordered to

The Serate, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, at half past twelve o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the report of Major D. Ferguson on the country, its resources, and the route between Tucson and Lebos Bay, the place known as Libertad, via Arivaca and Altarer Coboica; which was

ad pted.

The Senate took up and considered the resolution offers by Mr. Davis yesterday, calling upon the President for the number of all civil officers and employes of the Government subject to r. moval by the President, and their pay; which was passed after being amended by inserting the words "in whatever copacity they may have acted."

The Senate then went into Executive session.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 4, 1863.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to reconsider the vote by minority views presented by Mr. VAN WYCK, from select committee on Government contracts. He said the contents had not previously come to the knowledge of the committee, and the committee were unwilling that its contents should pass unchallenged and unrebuked. The majority of the committee were therein improperly as-sailed.

Mr. JOHNSON wished to know why the committee had not sooner mad; their report.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the testimony was not

closed until the day before yesterday, and that the evidence was important, as exp a ng the commission of frauds. The gentleman was originally appointed chairman of the committee—he having introduced the resolution on which it was raised—but he had never attended the session of the committee for two hours. 'I he comm the objected to the committee for two hours. The committee objected to the gentleman making the report, for the reason that he knew nothing of the testimony, and had not written one line of the report. The committee had directed the report to be made by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. FENTON.) after deposing his colleague (Mr. VAN WYCK) as the chairman of the committee. The latter had, without authority undertaken to the ity, undertaken to examine witnesses in New York, and had acted in a disgraceful manner, and had made his

ter, and spirit, and nothing more. If this was a test oath, then that to support the Constitution was a test oath. For bimself he desired to take it, as well as other Senators, in order to qualify himself, as required by the statute.

Mr. DAVIS replied, if the new oath was in its object, spirit, and character like the oath to support the Constitution, why should it again be taken? Had Congress the power to administer the oath a second time?

Mr. SUMNER, knowing the loyality of the Senator, thought he would rejoice to take the oath.

Mr. DAVIS had no doubt he was a more loyal man than the Senator from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] He further argued against the administration of the new oath.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was not the tribunal to which to appeal. We have nothing to do but comply with

and this was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE rose to a privileged question—that
the minority report had been abstracted from the Clerk's
office; and he demanded an investigation.

This was agreed to.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, explained why the report of the committee had not been sooner made. They were not aware that his c deague on the committee (Mr. Van WYCK) designed presenting the views of the minority.

WYCK) designed presenting the views of the minority.

There were frequent interruptions of the business by
the reception of messages both from the Senate and from
the President of the United States.

Mr. McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, ineffectually sought
to suspend the rules, to direct the "nondescript ernament"
of the Goddess of Liberty to be removed from its head
previous to its being elevated to the spex of the dome.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, endeavored to have passed a
resolution of inquiry into the conduct of Mejor General
Schenck, in eleavoring to cause a Methodat congregation in Balt more to worship under the American fig.

Pending proceedings on this suffect, the hour of 12 ar-Pending proceedings on this subject, the hour of 12 ar-rived, and the House adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following nomi

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. Cas y Vols., May 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Slocum. Vols., July 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. hn G. Parke, Vols., July 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Chas. S. Hamilton, Vols., July 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Covell H. Rousseau. Vols., Oct 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dans. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Abuer Doubleday, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Francis J. Herron, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. George Sykes, Vols., Nov. 29, 1862. TO BE MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS Major John Buford, July 27, 1862. Col. Francis C Barlow, New York Vols. Col. N. J. Jackson, Maine Vols.
Capt. Gouverneur K. Warren, of the Top. Eng.
Col. John H. H. Ward, of New York Vols. Cal. rolomon Meredith, of Indiana Vols. Major George D. Andrews, of the 17th U. S. Inf. TO RANK AS BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS

FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1862 Col. James Barnes, Massachusetts Vols. Col. James Barner, Massachusetts Vols.

Brig Gen. Egbert B. Brown, Misseuri Militia.

Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Col. Jacob Ammen, Ohio Vols.

Stephen G. Champlin, of Michigan.

Col. M. Creeker, I. wa Vols.

Capt. Rehard Arnold, Fifth U. S. Art.

Col. W. Daight, New York, Vols. Col Wm Dwight, New York Vols. C. l. G. W. Deitzler of Kansas. Col. Charles C. Dodg., N. Y Mounted Riffes. Col. Hugh B Ew n., Ohio V. l. Col. T. T. Garrard, Kennucky Vols.
Col. Charles A. Heckman, New Jersey Vols.
Capt. William B. Hazen, United States Inf.
Col. E. W. Hinks Massachusetts Vols.
Col. Edward Harlan, Connecticut Vols.
Col. William Harrow, Indiana Vols.
Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, United States Inf.
Col. Waldenier Krzizanowski, N. Y. Vols.
Col. Albert L. Lee, Kansas Cavalry.
Col. M. C. Mellarn, Oho Vols. Col. T T Garrard, Ken: ucky Vols. Col. M. C. McLean. On o Vola. Col. James W. McMillan, Indiana Vola Col. James Saint C. Morton, Eng. Corps. Col. George P. McGinnis, Indiana Vols. Col. C. L. Mathier, Iowa Cavalry. Maj. David A. Russell, United States Inf. Col. The mas H. Ruger, Wasconsin Vols. Maj. George C. Strong, Ordnance Dep. Col. Robert O. Tyler, Connecticut Art. Capt. Frank Wheaton, United States Cavalry.

Maj. Adam J. Slemmer, United States Inf.

Mrj. Davis Tillson, Maine Art. Col. George D. Wagner, Indiana Vols. Col. Joseph D. Webster, Idinois Art. Col. S. K. Zook, N. Y. Vols.

Cel. John H. McNeill, Mis ouri State Militia. Major John H. King, United States Inf. BRIGADIER GENERALS. R. A. Buckland, of Ohio. Col. Chas. K. Graham, N. Y. Vols. Col. Edward H. Hobson, Kentucky Vols. Col. Edward H. Hobson, Kentucky Vols.
Col. M. D. Leggett, 79th Ohio.
Col. Mason Brayman, 29th Illinois.
Col. Jos-ph T. Knipe, Pennsylvania Vols.
Col. Michael K. Lawler, 18th Illinois.
Col. Sullivan A. Meredith, Pennsylvania Vols. Col. John S. Mason, Captain Eleventh Inf. Capt. Thomas H. Neill, Fifth Inf. Col. T. E. G. Ransom, Illinois Vols. Col. Wm. Vandever, Iowa Vols. Col. Wm. P. Carlin, Illinois Vols. Col. Thomas A. Rowley, Pennsylvania Vols.

Col. Lysander Cutler, Wisconsin Vols. The following additional appointments have been

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS. Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrars, U. S. Army. Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army.
Big. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army.
Big. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Vols.
Brig. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Vols.
Brig. Gen. J. hn G. Fester, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. Chus C. Augur, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Vols. Big. Gen James S. N. g'ey, U. S. Vols. Brg. Gen. John M. P. dmer, U. S. Vo's. Brig Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Vola. Brig. Gen. Pailip H. Sheridan, U. S. Vola.

Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Vols. TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS. Col. James B. McPherson.
Col. Philip H. Sheridan, 2d Michigan cav.
Col. Herman Haupt.
Francis B. Spinola, of New York.
James Bowen, of New York. Col. H. B. Carring on, 1sth U. S. Infantry.
Col. E. Potter, 1st N. C. Vo.s.
Capt Thomas G. Pitcher, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Major Israel Vodges, 1st U. S. Artillery.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following were among the recent confirmations by the Senate:

Joseph J Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissi Acting Lieurenants Edmund R. Calhoun, Charles H. Baldwin, Robert W. Shufeldt, Edward Y. McCauley, Pendl ton G. Watmough, James Parker, jr., John N. Quackenbush, and John S. Barnes, t. be Lieutenant Command-

ers in the Navy.

Acting Li u enants Joseph P. Sanford, Robert Townsend, Sein E. Woodworth, and Richard T. Regshaw, to e Commanders in the Navy.

Rich-rd C. McCormick, of New York, to be Secretary of the Territory of Acizona.

William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of the Territory of Ilaho.

William B. Daniels, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the

Territory of Idaho.
William T. Howell, of Michigan, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Arz.na.
Richard Williams, of Oregon, to be Attorney for the Territory of Idaho. Ebenezer Peck, of Iilinois, to be a Judge of the Court

Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice for the Territory of Idaho.
Samuel C. Parks, of I linois, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Idaho.
Stephen J. Field, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Suprome Court of the United States
Milton B. Duffield, of California, to be Marshal of the

Terr tory of Arizona.

First Assistant Engineer William H. Hunt to be a Chief Er gineer in the Navy.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood to be Chief of the Buresu of Steam Engineering.

Thomas W. Olcott, of New York, to be Comptreller of

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States.

PROCLAMATION RESPECTING SOLDIERS AB-SENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MARCH 10, 1863. In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command, that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their re-pective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without l-ave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department number fifty-eight, hereto annexed, may be res ored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas, evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruely exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aferementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebel In testimony whereof I have hereunto ast my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of March. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant General's Office, March 10, 1863.

By the President :

GENERAL ORDERS No. 58. I. The following is the twenty-sixth section of the act "for earoling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863: other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

"Sec. 26. And be it further enacted. That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return, within a tire specified, to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allows ness during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the Preside t, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides."

II. The following places are designated as rendezvous to which soldiers absent without leave may report themselves to the officers named, on or before the first day of April next, under the proclamation of the President of this date:

At Augusta, Maine, to Major F. N. Clarke, U. S. A. At Con ord, New Hampshire, to Major J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A. N. A.

At Burlington, Vermont, to Major W. Austine, U. S. A.

At Bardon, Massach, setts, to Col. H. Day, U. S. A.

At Providence, Rhode Island, to Capt Wm. Silvey, U. S. A.

At Harrfo d, Connecticut, to Lien. W. Webb, U. S. A.

At Elmira, New Y rk, to Capt L. L. Livingst n, U. S. A.

At Buffilo, New York, to Lieut Shelion Stur con, U. S. A.

At Governor's Island, New York, to Colonel G. Loomis,

At Trenton, New Jersey, to Major L. Jones, U. S. A.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Lieut. Col. C. F. Ruff.
U. S. A. At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Capt R. J. Dodge, U. S. A. At Pitteburg, Pennsylvania, to Captain E. H. Ludington,

At Pitteburg, Pennsylvania, to Captain E. H. Ludington, U. S. A.

At Wilmington, Delaware, to Major H. B. Judd, U. S. A.

At Balt mo e. Maryland, to Major H. W. Warten, U. S. A.

At the city of Washington, Datrict of Columbia, to Major Gen. S. P. Heintzshman, U. S. A.

At Wheeling, West Vergin'a, to Major B. H. Hill. U. S. A.

At Lo.isville, Kentucky, t. Col. W. Senwell, U. S. A.

At Nashville, Tennessee, to Major W. H. Sidell, U. S. A.

At St. Louis, Benton Barracks, Missouri, to Col. B. L. E.

Bonneville, U. S. A.

At Columbus, (Camp Chase,) Ohio, to Lieut. Col. H. Brooks, U. S. A.

U. S. A.
At Indianapolis, Indiana, to Lient. Colonel J. V. Bomford, J. S. A.
At Springfield, Illino's, to Col. P. Morrison, U. S. A.
At Chicago, Illinois, to Capt. C. C. Pomercy. U. A.
At Detroit, Michigan, to Lieut. Col. J. R. Smith, U. S. A.
At Madison, Wisconsin, to Major H. Stensbury. U. S. A.
At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Captain T. M. Sausder

At Davenport, Iowa, to Capt. H B Hendershott, U S. A. At Fort L avenworth, K meas, to the commanding officer. At San Francisco, California, to Brig. Gen. George Wright, At Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, to the commanding

At Omaha, Nebraska Territory, to Lieut. J. A. Wilcox. At Denver City, Colorado Territory, to Capt. J. W. Alley, U. S. A. At Sante Fe, New Mexico Territory, to the commanding

At Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to the com-At Sait Lake City, Utah Territory, to the commanding III. Commanding officers at the above named places of

III. Commanding officers at the above usmed places of rendezvous, or, in the absence of commanding officers, suderintendents of recruiting service, recruiting officers, and mustering and disbursing officers, will take charge of all soldiers presenting themselves as above directed, and cause their usmes to be enrolled, and a copy of said roll will, on or before the tenth day of April, be sent to the Arjutsut General of the Army.

The soldiers so reporting themselves will be sent without delay to their several regiments, a tist of those cent being furnished to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a duplicate to the Adjutant General of the Army. The commanding officer of the regiment will immediately report to the Adjutant General of the Army the receipt of any soldiers so sent to him.

any soldiers to sent to him.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATIONS. The following confirmations by the Senate of nomins tions made by the President are announced:

DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the
Court of Claims, under the act for the re-organization of

ALBERT S. WHITE of Indians, ELI R. CHASE of Wiscousin, and CYRUS ALDRICH of Minnesota, to be Commis-tioners under the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of de-predations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations of officers for the new Territories :

Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, of Ohio, for Governor, and Richard C. McCormick, Esq. for Secretary of the new erritory of Arizona.

Hon. John M. Goodwin, of Maine, for Chief Justice the same Territory.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, Governor of the

Territory of Nevada.

W. H. WALLACE, late Delegate from Washington Territory in Congress, for Governor of the new Territory of Idaho. NOMINATIONS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, MARCH 10 -The Republican Union, the Constitutional Union, and the Democratic parties had each a Convention here to day for nominating State officers, and District Conventions for nominating two members of Congress. Much time was spent by committees of conference to secure concert of action between two or more of the conventions.

The Republican Union Convention nominated for Governor James T. Smith ; for Lieutenant-Governor, Seth Padelford; for attorney, Abraham Payne, all of Providence; for Congress, eastern district, Thos. A. Jenckes, western district, Nathaniel F. Dixon.

The Constitutional Union Convention and the Democratic Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood to be Chief of the Bures of Steam Engineering.

Thomas W. Olcott, of New York, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

The Peruvian Guano Trade. -The exportations of Peru for the past year are estimated at \$26,000,000. Of this amount \$14,000,000 is the value of guano shipped from the Chincha Islands.

The Constitutional Union Convention and the Democratic Convention nominated for Governor, but declined.

The Constitutional Union Convention and the Democratic Convention nominated for lieutenant-governor, but declined.

P. Sheffield for Congress in the eastern district, and made no nominated George H. Browns for the western district, but made no nomination for the eastern.

Adjourned Conventions will be held next weak t fill vacancies.

made in the reporting per this of this ser

the the max of traperty introducing to our roaders I to day when a crick-